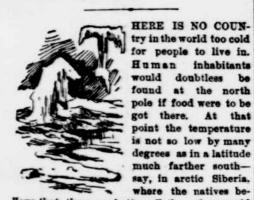
## JACK FROST'S HOME. That is Where the People of Point

Barrow Live.

The Most Northerly Point of Uncle Sam's Dominions - Curious Facts About the Natives Who Dwell There-How They Get Food and Amuse Themselves-Queer Fishing and Hunting.



try in the world too cold for people to live in. Human inhabitants would doubtless be found at the north pole if food were to be got there. At that point the temperature is not so low by many degrees as in a latitude much farther southsay, in arctic Siberia. where the natives be-Heve that they are better off than they would

be anywhere else. living very much as they do today. In many prepared by John Murdoch, who accompanied on expedition to Alaska a while ago, acting as scientific observer.

Scientific observer.

HOW THEY USE TOBACCO. Perhaps there is nothing more peculiar about the Eskimo of Point Barrow than their methods of using tobacco, which, of course, they procure United States navy they show a marked ap-



preciation of it. The habit of chewing the weed seems to be universal. Men, women and even unweaned children keep a quid, often of enormous size, constantly in the mouth. The not spit out, but swallowed with the saliva, without producing any symptoms of These people, for the sake of making their

tobacco go further, cut it up very fine and mix it with finely chopped wood, in the proportion of about two parts of tobacco to one of wood. willow twigs are commonly used for this purpose, possibly because they have a slightly aromatic flavor. The mode of smoking the weed thus prepared is very odd. The smoker, after clearing out the bowl of his pipe with a little picker of bone, plucks from his deersku clothing in some conspicuous place a small wad of hair. This he rams down to the bottom of the bowl, the purpose of it being to prevent the fine tobacco from getting into the stem and clogging it up. The pipe is then filled with tobacco, of which it only holds a very small quantity. The tobacco is then ignited and all of it is smoked out in two or three strong whiffs. The smoke is very deeply inhaled and is allowed to pass out slowly from the mouth and nostrils. This method of smoking would be found extimes be almost prestrated from the effects of spirit, requesting a single pipeful. These people carry their fondness for tobacco so far that they will actually eat the foul oily refuse from the

bottom of the bowl, the smallest portion of which would produce nausea in a civilized person. This habit has been likewise observed in northern Siberia. They also eat the tobacco

ashes, perhaps for the sake of the potash they THE FOOD THEY EAT.

These Eskimo depend mainly for food on the flesh of the rough seal. They also eat the meat of the reindeer, the walrus, the polar bear, the "bowhead" whale, the white whale and many kinds of birds. Walrus hide is sometimes cooked and devoured in times of scarcity. They regard the epidermis of a whale as a great delicacy and are very fond of the tough white gum around the roots of the whalebone. The whaleskin and whalegum are caten raw. Meat a sometimes consumed in a raw state, though generally it is boiled in water over a fire of driftwood, the broth thus made being drunken hot before eating the meat. Fish are often eaten raw in winter at the deer-hunting camps. When traveling in winter these natives use for food a sort of pemmican. The marrow is extracted from reindeer bones by boiling, and to a quantity of this is added two or three pounds of crushed seal or whale blubber, the nixture being beaten up with the hands in a large wooden bowl to the consistency of frozen cream. Into this they stir bits of boiled venison. usually the poorer portions of the meat, scraped off the bones and chewed up small by the women and children, each using some charm worl as they cast in their mouthfuls. Finally, the mass is made up into two-pound balls and carried in little sealskin bags. Flour, when obtained, is made into a sort of porridge. There is always plenty of driftwood to supply the fires.

When a family is fortunate enough to secure a large supply of meat, it invites all the neighbors to partake until the provisions are ex-hausted. This habit of hospitality prevents their laying up any considerable quantity of provender, and they depend for subsistence almost from day to day on their success in hunting. When encamped in small parties in the summer, however, they often take more seals than they can consume. The carcasses of these, stripped of their skins and blubber, are buried in the gravel close to the camp and are dug up and brought home when meat becomes scarce in winter.

These people consume water in great quantities and like to have it extremely cold. In the house, in winter, there is always a lump of clean snow on a rack close to the family lamp, with a tub to catch the water that drips from it. When tramping about they eat an astonishing amount of ice and snow, and on the march the women carry small canteens of sealskip, which they fill with snow and keep inside of their jackets, where the heat of the melts the snow and keeps it liquid. This great fondness for plenty of cold water has been roticed among the Eskimo elsewhere and seems to be characteristic of the race.

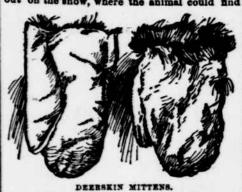
. ANIMALS WHICH THEY BUNT. Among the animals which they hunt, for one



seal. The blubber of the little rough seal sup-plies the lamp with oil, and its skin and intes-tines serve countless useful purposes. Herds of is not uncommon, sometimes making raids on the provision storchouses in the villages. fields at some distance from the shore. They

nanally run away from a man and often do not make a stand even when wounded. Sometimes, however, one of them, rendered bold by hun-

Before the introduction of steel traps, which they now obtain by trade, these Eskimo used a peculiar contrivance for catching the wolf. It was merely a stout stick of whalebone one foot long and half an inch broad with a sharp point IN FARTHEST ALASKA. at each end. One of these was folded lengthwise into the shape of the letter Z, wrapped in blubber, and frozen solid. It was then thrown out on the snow, where the animal could find



and swallow it. The heat of its body would thaw the blubber, releasing the whalebone, walls of the stomach, thus killing the wolf. The beast could not go far after swallowing one of these blubber balls.

SEAL CATCHING. The most common method of hunting the The most northerly part of Alaska is Point and shoot or spear it as it comes up for air. tercourse with white men. They have acquired Barrow, where there has been a considerable The native thus engaged has frequently to a taste for civilized food, especially hard bread settlement of Eskimo for centuries. There stand for hours motionless. His feet would be and flour, but these they are unable to obtain they were found by the first white explorers, come very cold, though they are so warmly living very much as they do today. In many clad in fur, were it not for a little three-legged ways these people are extremely interesting.

From time to time accounts of them have been published, but nothing on the subject has got into print soexhaustive as a report that is about to be issued by the bureau of ethnology. It is prepared by John Murdoch who accompanied occurrenced by John Murdoch who accompanied costly and are easily attracted by any unusual stool which he carries with him. On this he

The best season for seal catching begins with the closing of the sea, about the middle of October. When the pack ice comes in there are many small open pools to which the animals resort for air. Most of the able-bodied men in the village go out every day armed with rifle from the whites. They know good from bad tobacco. When they get hold of a few plugs of commissary tobacco from a vessel of the United States. method of hunting is practiced through the winter. A native going to visit his nets always carries his weapons in case he should come across a sea otter. The hunt at this season is accompanied with considerable danger, as the ice pack is not yet firmly consolidated, and portions of it frequently move off shore with a shift of the wind, so that the hunter runs a risk of being carried out to sea. The natives generally avoid crossing a crack if the wind is blowing from the land; but, in spite of their precautions, men are carried away every now and then never to return. On the morning of November 24, 1882, all of the heavy ice at Point Barrow broke away from the shore and began to move rapidly to the northeast, carrying with it three seal hunters. Fortunately, they were near enough to the village to be seen by loungers on a hill, who gave the alarm. A boat was immediately mounted on a sled and carried out over the shore ice with great rapidity, rescuing the men before it was too late. The promptness and energy with which the people at the village acted showed how well the danger was appreciated.

PURSUING THE WHALE. The pursuit of the bowhead whale is carried on with much system and great formality. It is valuable not only for the food furnished by its flesh and skin, and the oil from its blubber, but for the whalebone which serves so many useful purposes in the arts of the Eskimo, and is the chief article of trade with ships. About the middle of April the season is on the point of beginning, and the natives begin anxiously to expect an east or south-east wind to drive off the pack ice. Should it not speedily blow from that quarter, recourse is had to supernatural means quarter, recourse is had to supernatural means to sell the carcass of a dog to the expedition for bringing it. A party of men go out and sit with the skin, head, feet and tail removed for a in a semicircle facing the sea on the village cliff, while one in the middle beats a drum and This method of smoking would be found exceedingly trying by any white man. In fact it usually brings tears to the eyes of the Eskimo, often producing giddiness, and almost always a violent fit of coughing. A native will some—

It appears that the chant is addressed to a purchase seal oil for lamps, a woman brought a tin can nearly filled with ice with merely a tin can nearly filled with ice with merely a tin can nearly filled with ice with merely a brings tears to the eyes of the Eskimo, often producing giddiness, and almost always a violent fit of coughing. A native will some—

It appears that the chant is addressed to a nearly filled with ice with merely a tin can nearly filled with ice with merely a layer of oil on top. Their curiosity is unsulfactured by a violent fit of coughing. A native will some—

It appears that the chant is addressed to a



breeze blow. During this period and while the whaling is going on no pounding must be done in the village, and it is not allowable even to rap with the knuckles on wood for fear of

frightening away the whales. amulets to insure success. These may be wolf the tip of a red fox's tail. This last is considered a very powerful charm. In one case spoken of the captain and the harpooner were fillets of mountain sheepskin, with a little crystal or stone image of a whale dangling at each side of the face. Both wore little stone whales attached to the breast of the jacket. Similar customs are followed in Greenland, where it is said that the natives "dress themselves in the best manner for a whaling expedition, because, according to the sayings of the sorcerers, if any one were to wear dirty clothes the game would escape, or, if it were dead it would

When these Eskimo of Point Barrow are or the watch for whales the great harpoon is kept always rigged and resting in a crotch of ivory in the bow of the boat. When the big game is sighted they paddle up as close as possible, and the harpooner thrusts a harpoon into him. The other boats, if any are near, join in the chase until the animal is so wearied that he can be lanced, or a favorable opportunity occurs for shooting him. All boats in sight at the time a whale is struck are entitled to a share of the

As soon as the whale is killed he is towed up Two species of lemmings is known to them, as well as a tiny shrew mouse, which in irony they sall by the same name as the largest kind of whalebone. The "cutting in" is managed without order or control, everybody who can be on the spot being apparently entitled to all the meat, blubber and skin he or she can cut

> For fishing through the ice a line is used with a sinker, and, perhaps, two "jiggers" of walrus ivory-small elongated pieces of wairus tooth, to which hooks are attached. The white ivory

FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

"jiggers" attract the fish, which nose them and are hooked by an upward jerk of the line. For this kind of fishing, which begins about February 1 and continues until the ice has begun to melt, a hole a foot in diameter is made tines serve countless useful purposes. Herds of walrus pass along the coast in the open season, generally resting on cakes of floating ice, and are pursued for their flesh and blyober. The bowhead whale, which produces the halebone of commerce, and the white whale afford objects of chase in the summer. On the ice-pack the polar bear the next programmer sometimes waking raids on the line continually up and learn When Sah the line continually up and down. When a fish is brought to the surface it is detached from Polar bears are occasionally met with in win-ter by the seal hunters roaming about the ice stantly freezes solid. When fish are plentiful they are caught as fast as they can be hauled up, sometimes one on each "jigger."

The boys use a sort of snare for catching sitting birds. This is simply a strip of whaleger, comes in from the sea and makes an attack on some native's storehouse of seal meat, even in the midst of the village. Of course in such a case he has very little chance to escape, as the people all turn out with their rifles for the capture of gulls. It is simply a little and cut off his retreat. The beast is siways stick sharpened at both ends and fastened to attacked with the rifle, often with the help of one end of a string six feet long, the other

dogs to bring him to bay. Wolves are not regularly hunted, but they are often seen and occasionally shot by deer hunters, their fur being used for trimming hoods and other such purposes.

Before the introduction of steel trees, which

Important accessories to hunting are wooden goggles, worn to protect the eyes from snow blindness. They are simply a wooden cover for the eyes, admitting the light by narrow horizontal slits, which allow only a small amount of light to reach the eyes and at the same time give sufficient range of vision. Such goggles are universally employed by the Eskimo everywhere except in Siberia, where a simple shade is used. To mark the place where they have buried meat in the snow hunters com-monly employ little ivory rods, each with a bunch of feathers tied to one end.

Few plants that are of any service to man grow in the region of Point Barrow. The willows near the coast are nothing but creeping vines, sometimes used for fuel. Catkins are utilized for tinder, and moss furnishes wicks for the lamps. All the wood available comes from the drift along the beach. Most of that thrown up on the beach west of Point Barrow seems to come from the southwest, and may be derived from the large rivers flowing into Kotzebue sound. The driftwood, which is abundant east of Point Barrow, probably comes from the great rivers emptying into the Arctic ocean. This wood is sufficiently abundant to furnish the natives with all they need for fuel and other purposes, and consists chiefly of pine, spruce and cottonwood, mostly in the form of water-worn logs, often of large size. Of late years much wood has drifted ashore from wracks. seems to come from the southwest, and may be

VERY FEW CIVILIZED HARITS.

These natives have adopted very few civilized seal is to wait at its breathing hole in the ice habits, though they have had a good deal of infor ten months of the year. The greatest evil which has come from their acquaintance with the whites is liquor, of which they are very fond. To get it they will barter away valuable articles which should have served to secure ammunition or other things of real use. However, the whisky traffic is kept down by the influence of the revenue cutters. The morals of the people are very lax, but this condition of affairs does not appear to have been introduced by the whites. They have learned very little English, their knowledge of the language ting chiefly of a few oaths, exclamations like "Get out of here!" and the words of such songs as "Little Brown Jug" and "Shoo, Fly," curiously distorted.

Diseases of the lungs and stomach are the

est frequent ailments from which they suffer. The former are due to the practice of sleeping on damp ground and to extreme carelessn every one suffers from coughs and colds in the



at the beginning of winter from pneumonia.

All are subject to bleeding at the nose and usually plug the bleeding nostril with a bunch of deer's hair. This weakness seems to be characteristic of the Eskimo wherever they are met with, and it has been supposed to be a process of nature for relieving the fullness of the circu-latory system caused by an exclusively animal

As a rule, they are quick-witted and intelli gent and show a great capacity for appreciatmechanical arts. In disposition they are light hearted and cheerful. They have a keen sense of humor and are fond of practical jokes. In the main they are truthful, though they practice considerable trithers. tice considerable trickery in trade. They tried young reindeer, and when it was desired to purchase seal oil for lamps, a woman brought a tin can nearly filled with ice with merely a

Files are eagerly sought by the natives, who use them with great skill and patience, doing nearly all their metal work with these tools. One ingenious man converted his Winchester rifle from a rim fire to a central fire with nothing but a file. Another native neatly mended a musket barrel which had been cracked by firanother old barrel of somewhat longer caliber, which he heated until it had expanded enough to slip down over the crack and then allowed i to shrink on.

MOST ARE TATTOOED.

These Eskimo are commonly tattooed. Such larly wakeful. ornamentation on a man is a mark of distinction. Those who have captured whales usually have marks on their persons to indicate the fact, sometimes forming a tally. The tattooing is done with a needle and thread, smeared with soot or gunpowder. It is a painful operation, producing considerable inflammation and swell-ing. The practice of tattooing the women is almost universal among people of this race wherever they are found. They pierce their lips and insert plags, which are supposed to be decorative. For such labrets glass cruet stoppers and glass stoppers of Worcestershire sauce bottles are highly prized.

One of the games played by the natives at Point Barrow might be called "fox and geese." There is a fox carved in ivory, with a score or more of geese and ducks with flat bellies, done in the same material. They are used somewhat after the manuer of "jackstones." The player tosses up a haudful of these images, scoring points for the number that sit upright when they fail. Children play with little models of the implements and utensils used by their parents. Perhaps the commonest thing of this sort is the boy's bow. As soon as a boy is able to walk his father makes him a little bow and adjurations. blunt arrows, and he practices shooting at marks until he is old enough to kill small birds

and lemmings.

The women are very foud of playing "cat's cradle," whenever they have leisure, and make a number of complicated figures with the strings, many of which represent various animals. One favorite figure is a very clever representation of a reindeer. Another amusemen of the women and children is tossing three bullets or small pebbles with the right hand after the manner of a juggler. Mr. Murdoch witise sat three little boys, each beating on an dancing on the snow, at the same time trying to avoid a girl who represented a demon. She was stooping forward, rolling her eyes fiercely, licking the blade of an open clasp knife and

SEAL DECOYS (SCRATCHERS)

Boys of six or seven begin to birds and animals and to hunt for birds' eggs. When they reach twelve or fourteen years they are intrusted with a gun and seal spear, accompanying their fathers on the chase. In the meantime, the little girls are learning sew, in imitation of their mothers, and by the time they are twelve years old they take their share of the cooking and other housework and assist in making the clothes for the family.

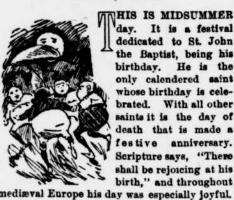
The Ruling Hand. From Truth. "I thoroughly believe the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." "That is undoubtedly the case now. But parents did not always leave the care of infants to servants.

ON MIDSUMMER EVE.

Strange Things That Might Happen Tonight, According to Old Tales.

ST. JOHN'S DAY CUSTOMS.

How the Worship of St. John Was Coupled With Curious Superstitions-The Origin of Bonfires-Fairles and Hobgoblins-How Maidens Tried to Peer Into the Future.



MUHIS IS MIDSUMMER day. It is a festival only calendered saint whose birthday is celebrated. With all other death that is made a I festive anniversary. Scripture says, "There shall be rejoicing at his birth," and throughout

ceremonies ordained by the church, giving rise to peculiarly interesting superstitions and cus-In old heathen worship, at the midsummer olstice, great fires formed a permanent feature, while their counterpart is found in the bon-fires that blazed on St. John's eve from the north of Scotland to the south of Spain and far

Falling on June 24 the old Pagan rites of mid-

summer are sometimes curiously entwined with

nto interior Europe. ST. JOHN'S DAY FIRES. These fires were not individual, but belonged o each township, while every citizen felt a oride in contributing fuel for their burning. From these boons or kindly gifts most writers think bon is derived; others from bon, good. One quaint old writer is at some length to prove his derivation of bon from bone:
"In the worship of St. John the people waked at home and made these manner of fyres; one was clene bone and no woode, and that is called bone fyre; another is clene woode and no nes, and that is called a woode fyre for people to sit and wake thereby.
"The thyrde is made of woode and bones, and

iscalled Saynte Johnanny's Fyre. Wyse men knoweth that Dragons hateth the stench of burning bones, and therefore they gathered as many as they might find and burned them. The second fyre of woode shall be seen far and be-tokeneth that St. John was a lamp of light unto his people."

Lighting the bonfire at sunset St. John's eve was an act of great solemnity and intrusted to some one high in authority. The fuel was

always blessed by the priest, who was frequently the chief actor in the scene. The cheerful blaze served the double purpose of keeping off evil spirits and keeping up the spirits of the watchers. Evil was abroad and the powers of enchantment loosened, so the "fyre was goode to wake thereby."

Traces of eastern fire worship are found in

ourning brands to kindle the home fire as proection against evil. Jumping through the flame was in a measure purification; he who came through unsinged was free for another twelve months from "plague, devil and dragons."

In Pagan ceremonies the fire wheel typified

the sun's revolution from the summer to the winter solstice, declining daily in power. the most popular festivity next to the bonfire. A WHEEL OF FIRE.

rolled was followed by a shouting crowd of threatened.

A large wheel wrapped in straw and set on

The custom of keeping vigil St. John's eve arose partly from the belief that while sleeping the soul had freedom from the body and power to visit the scene of future death.

Those wishing to know who would die in the porch at midnight, when a shadowy process would file by, each knocking on the church door. Frequently the curious watcher recognized his own spirit among them, and death invariably followed in the twelvemonth. An old Dutch proverb runs, "He has passed a St. John's night," whenever one has been particularly watched.

are held unrighteously in the bond of enchant-ment are released for the time between midnight and sunrise.
In the Alhambra Boabdil holds a shadowy court and Spain is once more under Moorish sovereignty. His faithful Moors leave the treasure they guard and swarm to pay him homage; then mines of riches are open to him who has this talisman of Solomon. By judicious use of plants trimmed under certain charms common mortals can keep aloof from harm intended by witches and wiz-

One old couplet runs: "Vervain, Crow's-feet, Johnswort, Dill, Hinder witches of their will."

ards who are evilly disposed.

THE MAGIC POWER OF FERN SEED. Ordinary fern seed is traditional in its power to render the wearer invisible. Many fail simply through neglect of gathering-if the word be admissible—the seed correctly. The plant should never be touched by the hand, but the seed allowed to drop of its own accord into a dish, while the patient watcher solemnizes the waiting hours by special charms and The operation is somewhat tedious, but, if successful, has never been

known to fail Five-leaf clover is likewise magical in bringing good luck to the wearer. All kinds of recipes were known to brew love potions that would kindle flame in the cold heart or make the sluggish heart beat faster. Sometimes the fairies invoked were not kind and played all sorts of pranks upon

despairing lovers.
On the Isle of Man it was believed that any one trespassing after sunset on enchanted nessed quite an elaborate performance by a ground would have a nocturnal ride on a party of children. On the edge of the roof of a winged horse that rose from the ground. winged horse that rose from the ground. The same tradition is current in some parts empty tomato can and singing at the top of his of Spain, but the Spanish horse is not winged, lungs, while another boy and a little girl were and though in each case the ride results in fearful bumps and bruises to the unwilling riders, the steed of Spain is accompanied by even lean hounds that try to bite the unfor-

tunate horseman. Usually tradition points a moral by proving the total depravity of the luckless man, no such fate overtaking the pious. TELLING THE FUTURE. As on Hallowe'en, there were all sorts of tricks and devices for determining the future. Two plants stuck in clay on the roof of a house midsummer eve bent or blew during the night in the direction dictated by fate. Should the one representing the man turn

aside from the other plant then the lover was faithless and the girl must either resign him utterly or die unmarried. But if the morning sun show the two inclining toward each other a happy life was insured.
To determine your husband's profession put a lump of pewter in water on going to bed midsummer eve. Next morning put a pail of water directly in sunshire and as the clock strikes 12 pour in the pewter boiling hot; when cold and settled take it out and you will find emblem of trade. If a ship, then your fate is a sailor; tools for a workman; trees, a gardener; ring, a silversmith or jeweler; book, a parson or learned man.

In an old periodical of the last century, called *The Connoisseur*, a girl gives her ex-

periences: "I and my two sisters tried dumb cake together, two must make it, two bake it, two break it and the third put it under each of their pillows, not speaking a word. Then you will dream of the man you are to have.

"This we did, and to be sure I dreamed of Mr. · · Hemp seed I sow, hemp seed I hoe, And he that is my true love come after me and

"I looked back and saw him behind me plain as could be. Then I took two midsummer men and stuck them up, one for him and one for me. "Now, if his had died away I do assure you we should never have come together, but his blowed and turned to mine!
"Our maid Betty tells me if I go backward into the garden, without speaking, midsummer eve and gather a rose and put it in a clean

to see all that had to die that year in our parish and saw her own apparition. WHAT WIZARDS COULD DO.

An old wizard boasts in the most tremendous way of the things he can do, but retains the useful knowledge of how he does it. "On midsummer I teach the wolf's paternoster to shep-herds, teach cunning men how to turn, teach fairies to dance by moonlight, gamesters to look under gallows for four of clubs, teach sheeted ghosts at midnight to demand of heirs the performances of those vows they did promise, give flying money that returns after it is spent, &c. by no means exempt. Not only is swimming

Until recent years a quaint old custom was continued at Magdalen College, Oxford. A sermon was preached every St. John's day from a stone pulpit in one corner of an open court, the entire court embowered in green to typity St. John in the wilderness. In old times great branches of trees were used in decorating houses to make this festival more joyful. As late as the time of Henry VIII citizens of

day. It is a festival dedicated to St. John the Baptist, being his birthday. He is the only calendered saint with ribbons, jewelry and flowers, and carried huge cressets or torches to illumine their watch.
Occeasional bonfires blaze on St. John's eve saints it is the day of magic solemnity of midsummer is entirely relkeep up mystic revelry even in this skeptical nineteenth century.

M. R.

OLD-TIME SMUGGLING.

Instead of a run by night in an open boat,

A Romance and an Incentive to It That Are Now Entirely Gone. From London Society.

from the French coast to the shores of Hampshire, Sussex, Essex or Kent, we have to content ourselves in these prosaic times with petty attempts to cheat the revenue, for which women are more frequently responsible than men. Such an incident once happened at Belfast, where an Irish woman, named Mary MacMahon, was brought to the police court, charged with keeping whisky on premises which were unlicensed. Sergt. Jones deposed that he went into the defendant's house and found a woman named Granton, who was seated before the curve ball or play lawn tennis expertly than fire. Upon searching her the sergeant came there is in mastering the frog-like motion of upon thirty-six bottles of porter and two upon thirty-six bottles of porter and two bottles of whisky, stowed away in her petticoats. To the inexpressible amuse-ment of the spectators the sergeant produced ment of the spectators the sergeant produced the peccant garments in court. Each petticoat was made of coarse sacking and was girt with innumerable pockets, all of them lined with soft materials, so as to keep the bottles from clinking and possibly breaking each other. Unhappily for poor Mary MacMahon, the petticoats, whisky and porter were confiscated by the relentless police magistrate and the chief delinquent was sent to jail for three months. I entertain no doubt that the hearty sympathies of nine-tenths of those hearty sympathies of nine-tenths of thos present in court went with Mary MacMaho to limbo. There has, we fear, never been a time in Scotland and Ireland when surreptitious ootheen and mountain dew which never a bawbee to the state exchequer did not, like stolen kisses, taste the sweeter because of their clandestine birth.

He, however, who would fain find amusin stories about running the blockade and smug-gling contraband of war through an enemy's

lines may turn with advantage to many trans-atlantic magazines which teem with articles re-vealing the illicit trade carried on during the American civil war. Ladies of the Belle Boyd the practice of leaping and dancing in circles American civil war. Ladies of the Belle Boyd around the fire and in carrying off pieces of and Mrs. Greenhow type were caught trying to make their way down south with countles boxes of copper caps and packages of quinine stitched into their crinolines. Capt. Roberts, better known under his real name, Hobart Pasha, tells us that he smuggled great quanti-ties of Cockle's pills into Secessia, but that the southerners, differing in taste from the lamented Col. Fred Burnaby, would have winter solstice, declining daily in power.

This wheel was very common on the Rhine corders, where St. John's eve was celebrated and took ship at New York for Havana, whence she hoped to run the blockade into Mobile. Overpowered by seasickness during the voyage, she could not prevent the stewardness from discovering that she was girt round about with fire was started down from a high hill and as it linen bandages, among which many costly drugs were stowed. Such is the complexion to which modern smuggling has come at last. Our coast men, women and children.

If the wheel ran blazing into the river a good vintage was sure to follow, but should it turn aside from its course or the fire die out before reaching low ground some direful catastrophe modern smuggling has come at last. Our coast guards have no preventive duties to perform, and their only raison d'etre is to watch that no foreign foe makes a descent on our coasts. The Dirk Hatteraicks of the past are as dead as the guards have no preventive duties to perform, and their only raison d'etre is to watch that no foreign foe makes a descent on our coasts. The Dirk Hatteraicks of the past are as dead as the guards have no preventive duties to perform, and their only raison d'etre is to watch that no foreign foe makes a descent on our coasts. The Dirk Hatteraicks of the past are as dead as the guards have no preventive duties to perform, and their only raison d'etre is to watch that no foreign foe makes a descent on our coasts. The Dirk Hatteraicks of the past are as dead as the guards have no preventive duties to perform, and their only raison d'etre is to watch that no foreign foe makes a descent on our coasts. The Dirk Hatteraicks of the past are as dead as the guards have no preventive duties to perform, and their only raison d'etre is to watch that no foreign foe makes a descent on our coasts. their stead petty larceny revenue cheaters like Mary MacMahon have sprung into existence.

FOUND A PETRIFIED BODY.

A Prospector's Search in the Gulch Reveal a Curiosity. From the Glenwood, Col., Avalanche. Thomas Harkins, who has prospected the

mountains, hills and valleys in this vicinity for the past four years, rushed into the Avalanche office yesterday afternoon in a state of excitement. He had in his hands a small package. Through the power of St. John many who which the reporter thought to contain specimens of gold or silver, but, to his surprise, the perfect petrified hand and arm of a human form was revealed. Mr. Harkins stated that while prospecting in

the dry gulch just beyond the lime kiln, about two and one-half miles from this city, he accidentally discovered upon the surface of the ground the hand in his possession. Thinking to perhaps find the entire body beneath the surface he at once began to use his pick and shovel. In a few moments his search was re-warded. His pick came in contact with some solid substance, which proved to be the arm from which the hand had in the past become extracted. The lonely prospector became in tensely excited at the exposition of a petrified male form as his work progressed. Mr. Harkins extended an invitation to J. J. Reilly of New York city, who is visiting Glen- this you will probably feel your head sinking

Reilly of New York city, who is visiting Glenwood and two representatives of the Aralanche to accompany him to the scene. In thirty minutes the party was safely landed and again the ghoulish proceedings began.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the party reached the city, with the wonder of wonders partly exposed in the rear of the wagon. A majority of the persons who examined the form decided that from the features, so prominently displayed, it was an Indian, while many insisted that from the broad, flat nose and shape of the head it was a negro. Others thought a cliff dweller, perhaps, and died from natural causes, for age was most certainly deyou wish. Of course, it is not said you will float successfully the very first time, because your nervousness will probably spoil the thing time and again, but stick to it. A little persepicted, and was now to become one of the mys

teries of the present day.

The man had certainly been in life a dwarf. as the height, upon measurement, proved to be but three feet and two inches, allowing four inches for the feet, they not being found, and being certain that the dislocation was at or very near the ankles. A measurement of the form gives the following: Height, three feet two inches: from hip bone to feet, thirteen inches length of arm. eleven inches; head, around forehead, twenty-four inches; face, from top of head to chin, seven inches; width of face on inches; hips, thirty-one inches; hips to shoulder seventeen inches.

It will readily be seen by the above messure

ments that it does not imply that of a symmetrical form. The legs and arms are very slender, while the head and body are very large.

Amateur Photography. From the London Daily News,

A good notion of the extent to which ph tography is studied in an amateur way may be gathered from the little volume devoted to this subject, entitled "The Blue Book" (Walter Sprange). The references guide comprise some 250 towns from Aberdeen to Cork, and from Chen to Pengange all of which have one or to the stroke. The feet should be kept about a foot beneath the surface. This subject, entitled "The Blue Book" (Walter Sprange). The references guide comprise some 250 towns from Aberdeen to Cork, and from 250 towns from 250 Oban to Penzance, all of which have one or to turn. Oban to Penzance, all of which have one or more amateur societies. Details of these societies, with lists of members, are furnished, together with rules and regulations. Many together with rules and regulations. Many thave a "dark room open to visitors on application." One has for its object to make "a complete survey to Devon." A large number have weekly meetings and enjoy "outings" during the season. The Boys Own Postal Photographic Club at Weymouth is established "for are quite straight, and let your feet leave the the circulation of prints and criticisms thereon.' Many hold periodical conversaziones and exhibitions, while "the Helios Postal Photographic Club" in the sunny town of Hastings circulates drop the feet to the bottom. Be careful to keep a case among its members for the insertion of photographs and the mutual criticisms of each Blossom. The same night, exactly at 12, I sowed hemp in the back yard, saying:

the case.

From Puck.

today.'

A Boom. Editor Bungtown Bugle-"Wha circulation you feel confident that the water will support you in this position as well as on your back. Then try the leg stroke. Lie in the water as before with arms outstretched, but when the feet leave the bottom draw them close to the are we claiming now?" Foreman-"Nine hundred." Editor-"Better claim nine hun d and fifty this week. I got two new subscriptions

body and kick out quickly, spreading apart the When they have reached their full extent eve and gather a rose and put it in a clean sheet of paper and keep it without looking at it until Xmas day it will be as fresh as in June, and he that is to be my husband will come to take it out.

"My sister Hetty, who died just after Xmas."

"Some Truth.

"Mand—"I don't understand how it is you are so continually getting engaged, and yet you never get married."

"My sister Hetty, who died just after Xmas."

"Marie—"You are a goose. I'm collecting jewelry, not old gold."

"Trunks and Satchels at low proces."

Trunks and Satchels at low proces.

LEARNING TO SWIM. An Expert Tells the Young Folks How to

If swimming were a difficult art to mas

there might be some explanation of youth growing up without learning to be at home in

easy conditions to recommend it it is sad to think of the thousands of lives lost through a

neglect to learn to swim in youth.

While the best course to pursue in learning

to swim is to place yourself under the care of an instructor—and the fees are very modest—

there is no real necessity for it. The advantage

gained is that you acquire a "good style" at once, while self-instruction may bring on a go-as-you-please progression, which would be diffi-cult to correct later. But a very small per-

centage of swimmers take expert instruction.
The most graceful, strongest and fastest swimmers are found among the New York boys who infest the city's wharves, and they certainly are

Salt water is the best to learn in. First, it is

so much heavier than fresh water that it sup-ports the body easily, and this buoyancy will give confidence to the beginner. Secondly, its bitter and nauseating taste will teach the learner a most important lesson of swimming,

water.
Floating should be the first lesson. It is easy

cover how easily you can float on top of the

first cut. Then gradually throw your head

back as far as it will go. Do not grow nervous

when the water strikes your ears. Keep slowly

and knees, as well as your face and breast, will be clear of the water. Keep the head well thrown back to elevate the mouth and chin. Spread your legs further apart now and lie

Breathe through your nostrils, and if the water is calm you can lie in that position as long as

verance will make you comparatively expert.

Having learned to float you can now take the

Having learned to float you can now take the first lesson in swimming. Take the same position on your back, but place your hands at your ide. Lie there quietly, and then very gently use the hands as paddles, sending the water toward your feet. The hands must be kept below

elightful and health-giving sport.

you can pass to the arm movement. Place yourself in the same leaning position and use the leg stroke. Then before the force of the stroke is expended turn the hands of the outstretched arms a little outward and sweep them through the water to the hips. This movement will not only add to the force of the THE DIFFICULTIES OF LEARNING THE ART NOT SO GREAT AS ARE USUALLY SUPPOSED-EVERY stroke, but will also support the body. As your hands reach the hips draw up the legs and propel them as before, and as they cleave BOY SHOULD LEARN-DIRECTIONS WHICH, IF FOLLOWED, WILL MAKE THE TASK EASY. the water reach out your arms for another stroke down to the hips, and so on, alternating Every boy should learn to swim. Girls are

the two. Assiduous practice will bring as-tonishing results in a week. the most healthful and exhilarating of pastimes, But don't try to learn too quick. Practice ust one stroke until you have the movement. but it is an accomplishment which may some Then practice two strokes, then three, and so on. When you can go half a dozen strokes day be utilized in the saving of life-your own or that of some one dear to you. As an exerrithout trouble you are a swimmer, for then it cise it is incomparable, bringing into play every s just as easy to go ten times the number if muscle of the body, the work being so evenly you do not hurry and distress yourself.

These are the first rudiments of swimming.

The side stroke, hand-over-hand stroke, the divided that no part is strengthened at the expense of another. As a recreative sport what is there to compare with it?

racing stroke, jumping, diving and the many tricks of swimming will come in time when you are at ease in the water. These actions will be reated in another article. Here are a few points which you will do well

Remember that the less there is of you above the surface of the water the easier you will float. You might as well put a five-pound weight around your neck as raise your head and shoulders out of the water. If you grow weary while swimming on your breast just turn over and float or paddle on your back until you are rested.

Don't try to become a "racer" right off. Go

slow and steadily and do not exhaust yourself. Always breathe through your nostrils and expel the air when you are making the stroke. You can practice the swimming stroke at You can practice the swimming stroke at home. The arm movements can be done stand-ing up and the arm and leg strokes lying on a chair in front of a mirror.

Banish all fear going into the water. Confilence is everything.

Don't bathe before breakfast; and wait at

least two hours after it before going into the water. Between 10 s.m. and 3 p.m. are the Never go into the water after eating heartily.

Don't wait to cool off after you undress if growing up without learning to be at nome in the water. But, really, it is almost as easy as rolling off the proverbial log. There is far more hard work in learning how to stop grounders, throw accurately to bases, pitch a ou are hot and perspiring. Plunge right in.
Don't wade slowly into the water or throw it over yourself to get accustomed to the temper-

ature. Fall right in.

And above all don't attempt to swim in deep water until you are thoroughly proficient.

WHY THE DEAL CLOSED.

He Was Beating the Bank, but His Friend Gave Him Away. rom the Seattle Press-Times.

"I had a curious experience when I first struck Seattle," said a well-known gambler to a Press-Times reporter last evening, as he stood in front of the Delcho saloon on Yesler evenue near South 2d street. "That was one time when I wasn't very glad

to meet a friend and when his 'hello' to me probably cost me several hundred dollars of a good banker's money. "I had been playing pretty lucky down in

Denver and up in the Cripple creek country and came up to the sound by way of Portland. Don't know why I came, but just came. I didn't find many of the boys whom I knew, but soon viz.. to keep the mouth tightly closed and breathe through the nostrils. Thirdly, its temperature is higher in the summer than fresh got acquainted and was moving around, having a good time, but not playing any. I had a good deal of money and was enjoying a few days of leisure. One evening I sat down in front of a fare layout and was keeping case myself. I didn't know the dealer from Adam's orphar cannot sink if he keeps still and has a supply of air in his lungs, his dread of the water will be half vanquished. It will astonish you to disand didn't pay much attention to the game. I was simply chipping along waiting for cases, keeping about even and seldom making more than one bet at the start of a deal.
"After a while my attention was called to one water. In a bath or shallow water wade out

until the water is up to your armpits. It is best to have a companion with you when making your first attempt at floating. Or a rope fastened to a state on shore which you can hold play only enough to see that bets were properly paid, I had to notice him. He seemed to have plenty of money, and was dropping a good deal of it by placing it on the high card. "Now, there are a good many things about a will be a stop cock to your nervousness. In the bath you can keep close to the rope which is stretched across. When you have got up to your armpits in water turn your back to the landing place and bend your knees till the water nearly reaches your chin, as shown in the

fare box that every one is not on to, but with a fellow who makes his bread and butter on the green cloth, as I have for years, it's an old acquaintance. I own a little one that I got from Gifford down in San Diego a year ago, and I practice with it semi-occasionally up in my room when I haven't anything else to do and "When I noticed the fellow lose his money I turned my attention to the dealer. The man with the money must have been greener than

far as they will go, with the palms of the hands uppermost and slightly hollowed. Now, after a full breath and swelling out of the chest, give a little push off the bottom with both feet, having the position of the second picture. As you do the position of the second picture. As you do pretty good memory, because I need it in my business. It was no trouble for me to watch him business. It was no trouble for me to watch him business. It was no trouble for me to watch him business. It was no trouble for me to watch him business. It was no trouble for me to watch him business. business. It was no trouble for me to watch him shuffle and remember eight or ten turns from the top, and of course I could catch the last turn. He was putting up for the other fellow and thought I was just playing lucky, for I didn't play many cards open, but had my chips leading over from some out-of-the-way card to the card I knew was going to win, and was, of the card I knew was going to win, and was, of course, apparently as much surprised as the dealer when it was seen that my chips led right.

"The dealer was busy and was accomplishing what he was striving for. I was busy, too, and equally successful. The result was that in two or three deals the moneyed gentleman had dropped close on to \$1,000, while I was fully that much to the good and the dealer was apparently not writing that his hard work was parently not noticing that his hard work was

accomplishing very little toward increasing the "About that time Rickebaugh of Los Angeles walked into the room and stopping near me, in surprise, said: 'Hello, Lem, what are you doing in this country? Thought you'd gone into mines in Colorado and quit faro.' I looked up and was of course surprised to see him, but I knew the little game in which I was not taking much interest was up.
"The dealer looked at me a moment and said:

Say, Rick, do you know this gentleman? He's been playing mighty lucky.'
"Rickebaugh glanced at the great stack of chips in front of me and sarcastically remarked: Lucky, h—!"

"The dealer looked sold, and at the end of that deal quietly turned down the box and cashed the chips. "Of course I didn't have the heart to call his ast turn, though I knew it from the time the

What a Lesson Between These Lines. From the Lancaster Examiner.

As a rule, man is bored by the little things which make women happy. If he makes a social call upon a friend of his sex he talks a few minutes and is anxious to get away. A small kindness rarely leaves a lingering impression upon him, and he holds a compliment in light esteem, unless it comes from a lady for whom he has a deep regard, or it appeals to his vanity and conceit. Almost every boy is taught at REFRIGERATOR. ide. Lie there quietly, and then very gently use the hands as paddies, sending the water to ward your feet. The hands must be kept below the surface. By keeping up this gentle padding you will find yourself moving slowly a ahead. Don't raise your head to see where you are going, for then the water no longer supports it and its heavy weight is thrown on the body, and down you go.

When you have learned to propel yourself be head forward just reverse the action of your hands and you will go feet forward. You can steer yourself by using one hand more forcibly than the other. Having mastered the hand padding you can begin to use your feet. Just strike out your feet with the legs apart, and then bring them together again, bringing them up and repeating the stroke. The feet should be kept about a foot beneath the surface. This that so many men commit suicide from this cause. Prosperous business men sometimes commit suicide because they had aspired to what they considered much greater than a business life.

> Profitable Hoeing. From the Woodland Democrat.

The other morning as J. M. Cook, formerly of Woodland, but who is now farming on the ranch of W. M. Griff, about one mile below Knights' Landing, was engaged in hoeing po-Knighte' Landing, was engaged in hoeing potatoes, he unearthed a haif dollar, and after a short while he uncovered another coin of like denomination. Believing that there might are quite straight, and let your feet leave the bottom with a little push forward. You will propel yourself a foot or two toward the land. be more in the vicinity he abandoned all thought of potatoes and turned his attention to a search for more coin. By digging to a depth of about two feet he was rewarded by depth of about two feet he was rewarded by his hoe striking some metalic substance, and upon seeking the cause he found a veritable gold mine, for in an almost compact body there lay before him \$20 gold pieces, one \$10 piece and \$4.50 in silver, making the total amount of his find \$95.50. Mr. Cook immediately declared the remainder of the day a beliday and came to this city feeling quite. holiday and came to this city, feeling quite elated over his fortunate discovery. He informed a reporter that the entire ground on which the money was found was less than six feet in extent and that none of the coins were of later date than 1870. He also announced his intention of resuming the search upon his arrival at home. The mystery is, how came the coins there?

A Cincinnati Miracle.

WHY MR. CHARLES B. NOBLE IS BEING CONGRATULATED.

A Remarkable Case of Being Completely

Cured of Paralysis After Nearly Three Years of Suffering and Eminent Physicians Had Declared Their Best Efforts Baffled. Newspaper men as a rule place little cre-

dence in patent medicine stories and seldom bother to even read them. This is not to be wondered at when it is taken into consideration how often they are called upon by unscrupulous persons to fabricate and publish stories of remarkable cures and perhaps print a picture of the mythical man or woman supposed to have been cured. That all medicine advertisements are not mere "fakes," and that all newspaper men are not equally prejudiced is proven by a story published in the Cincinnati Times-Star of a well-known newspaper man whose life was saved by reading an advertisement. So remarkable and interesting is the story that it is here reproduced as published in the Times-Star.

Mr. Charles B. Noble, the well-known litterateur, who has been suffering for nearly litterateur, who has been suffering for nearly three years with paralysis, was upon the street to-day, cheerful and active and the recipient of congratulations from his many friends. There is a bond of unity between all newspaper men, so that Mr. Noble's case appeals to every member of the craft as well as to every one afflicted as he was. Mr. Noble has spent the last three years in traveling from city to city seeking skilled physicians, to whom he has appealed in vain for relief. Knowing this, a reporter expressed surprise at the remarkable cure, expressed surprise at the remarkable cure, but Mr. Noble, after executing a jig to show that he was as sound as he looked, let the reporter into the secret of his cure.
"It was a hard time I had of it," said he

"It was a hard time I had of it," said he, "but the last medicine we take is always the one that cures, and I have taken the last. I was paralyzed on March 9, 1890, while in the employ of the David Williams Publishing Company of New York City as their traveling representative from Cincinnati. I found the traveling a great help to me, both in a financial and a literary way, but suddenly stricken down as I was at Somerset, O., 150 miles from Cincinnati, I was incapacitated for both writing and money making. Luckily my literary productions had been remunerative, and I had a snug bank account laid up, but these three years have made a drain on it.

three years have made a drain on it.

"I sought a score of physicians, going to
the best specialists in Cincirnati, Chattanooga and Pittsburg. Twelve Cincinnati doctors, pronounced my case incurable, but I would not give up, and after seeking in vain for relief in Pittsburg and Chattanoogs, consulted the best medical talent in Chica-

consulted the best medical talent in Chicago. Up to January 17, 1893, I had spent \$2,500 for doctors and medicine and was about to give up in despair when I got hold of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, through reading the 2 lvertisements.

"From the first week of using the remedy I made a steady improvement, and on April 12, I put up my cane after using it thirty months. I certainly believe this medicine is all the proprietors claim for it, and that it will do all they say it will. I take pleasure in recommending it to all similarly afflicted. Like many who have tried medicine in vain I was doubtful of its value at first, and only used it when I grew desperate. Now I can not praise it too highly. It has restored me to health and strength and I feel grateful accordingly. Dr. Whittaker pronounced it a hopeless case of locemotor ataxia. motor ataxia.
"Yes, I know there are many who will

fancy anything you say about my case is an advertisement, but if they want any corroboration, let them address me at the Y. M. C. A. building, and I will cheerfully answer all inquiries if stamps are enclosed. Pink Pills, while advertised and handled by the drug trade as a proprietary article are not considered a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. For man previous to their general manufact were used as a prescription. At first their were used as a prescription. At first their great restorative powers were not fully recognized and they were chiefly prescribed for impure blood and general weakness. Their remarkable success in such cases, and the fact that there was nothing in the formula that could do any harm, even if they did not do any good, led to their being tried in cases where the skill of the physician and the power of medicine had entirely failed. Their power of restoration seemed to border on the marvelous. They proved to be a never-failing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' never-failing specific for such diseases as locomotoraiaxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of La Grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all diseases of the blood such as serofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the clear of

build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred, and the public is cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ont. The price at which these Pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remeating. inexpensive as compared with other reme

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